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"Professor Barnard, however, approached the subject primarily from the standpoint of a numismatist, a field in which he is an acknowledged expert, as witness the honor that has recently come to him in his appointment as curator of coins and medals in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and so it has seemed to me that I might make at least a slight contribution by approaching it from the standpoint of a student of the history of mathematics. It would, in that case, be natural to consider primarily the need for, the use of, and the historical development of the jeton in performing mathematical calculations, and this is the pleasant task that I have set for myself in preparing this monograph.

"Although Professor Barnard has also considered this field, I hope to contribute something in the way of illustrative material, at least, and perhaps to make somewhat more prominent the early history of a device which, in one form or another, seems to have dominated practical calculation during a good part of the period of human industry."

Contents—Necessity for aids in computation, 3–5; The dust abacus, 6–7; Early forms of the line abacus, 7–8; The Roman counters, 8–10; The abacus in the orient, 11–14; The Gerbert abacus and jetons, 15–16; The late European line abacus, 17–29; Names for counters or jetons 30–33; The exchequer, 34–36; Method of computing with jetons, 37–63; History of minted jetons, 64–69; Summary 69–70.

Manhood of Humanity. The Science and Art of Human Engineering. By ALFRED KORZYBSKI. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1921. 8vo. 17 + 264 pp. Price \$3.00.

The publishers state that Professor C. J. KEYSER refers to this book¹ as follows: "a momentous contribution to the best thought of these troubled years. It is momentous in what it contains, even more so in what it suggests, and most of all, I dare say, in the excellent things it will eventually help men and women to think and say and do. Its core is a great conception, which is new; it is a conception of man in terms of Time. Like all really great ideas, it is intelligible to all and is universal in its interest and appeal. It is, I believe, destined to light the way in all the cardinal concerns of human kind."

Contents—Chapter I: Introduction (Method and processes of approach to a new concept of life), 1–26; II: Childhood of humanity, 27–45; III: Classes of life, 46–65; IV: What is man? 66–92; V: Wealth, 93–118; VI: Capitalistic era, 119–138; VII: Survival of the fittest, 139–154; VIII: Elements of power, 155–166; IX: Manhood of humanity, 167–203; X: Conclusion, 204–208. Appendices—(a) Mathematics and time-binding, 209–223; (b) Biology and time-binding, 224–254 [pages 245–250: quotations from Karpinski, Benedict and Calhoun's *Unified Mathematics* on laws of growth, the curve of healing of a wound, wave motion]; (c) Engineering and time-binding, 255–264. There are numerous references to the literature of the subject.

Latitude Developments connected with Geodesy and Cartography, with Tables including a Table for Lambert Equal-Area Meridional Projection. By O. S. ADAMS. (Department of Commerce, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, special publication no. 67.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1921. 12mo. 132 pp. Price 20 cents.

Foreword (first two paragraphs): "There are five different kinds of latitude that come under consideration in the application of mathematical analysis to questions of geodesy and cartography. It is the aim of this publication to express the difference between the geodetic or astronomic latitude and each of the various four other kinds of latitude in a series of the sines of the multiple arcs. This difference in each case is obtained in an expression in the sines of the multiple arcs of the geodetic or astronomic latitude and also in a series of the sines of the multiple arcs of the other latitude in question.

"The analysis connected with the development of both the isometric or conformal latitude and of the authalic or equal-area latitude is given in some degree of detail, since it is a good example of the application of mathematical analysis to such questions."

¹ The ideas of the book are the basis of an address, by Professor Keyser, published in *Science*, September 9, 1921, pp. 205–213.